

## The Intelligencer.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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### DOWN WITH ANARCHY.

The time has arrived in this country—in fact it arrived some time ago—for the suppression of anarchy and to consummate that end any means that may be employed are justifiable. These red-handed assassins who have no regard for the rights of property or for human life have no place among our people and their complete extermination must be accomplished if our free institutions would live. The INTELLIGENCER is not in favor of drastic measures outside of the law in dealing with criminals under ordinary circumstances, but the reign of anarchy is extraordinary and the end will justify any means that may be adopted to wipe every one of these despisers of law and order from the face of American soil. The only ism that can poison our national life is anarchism and either it or this government must perish.

In a sermon preached at Kansas City Sunday the Rev. J. M. Cramer truthfully said:

"Pulpit and press should now take up the question of anarchism and force its settlement forever. It is not within the law or the constitution to deal otherwise. The divine law, which is only another name for the law of love, gives no other method. Anarchism must go to its own place of eternal damnation. Its appearance anywhere and in any form should be the signal for death-dealing destruction. It has no plea. It has no defense. It can have no future.

"Whatever, therefore, may be necessary to this end is in itself lawful. For this is an enemy and emergency for which there is and can be no law. Free citizens should have the same instinctive impulse toward anarchism they have toward the serpent. Death, immediate, swift-handed, impromptu and improvised, should be administered whenever this foul fiend is found."

The above words from the lips of the eminent divine quoted at a glance seem harsh as coming from a man of God, but they are as pregnant of truth as is an egg of meat. Men and women who band themselves together for the unholy purpose of destroying the property of others and the assassination of American citizens place themselves beyond the pale of human sympathy and the protection of statutory enactment and become worse than common outlaws. For them no honest heart can bleed when they are ruthlessly rushed to the stake and government and society can only applaud under the theory that upon their extermination alone rests the safety and happiness of our people. Every red-handed villain of them should be run down and warned to at once leave American soil and in case of refusal then let the people act. These pestiferous products of foreign countries—the very scum from the monarchies of the world—who come here to deal out death and destruction must learn that America is no haven of rest for them and their presence will not be tolerated.

The Goldman woman, a veritable tigress in human form, from whose fiery words the man who assaulted President McKinley took his inspiration, is as dangerous to a free people as is the fang of the rattler or the cobra and she should at once be forced from the country if more stringent methods in dealing with her are not adopted. This country should be made so warm for her and her co-conspirators against all forms of good government that they can find no abiding place on this hemisphere.

The Dover Tribune favors the consolidation of three district schools into one, claiming that in uniting the three one good school at that town will be the result. The schools referred to are those at Dover, the Cox and the Garr schools, neither one of which is now graded. The main argument of the Dover editor is that with these schools united "you can give your children a good practical education at home without the unnecessary expense of sending them away."

### LOST THE LAND ANYWAY.

William Shelby Conveyed Land to Escape Confiscation During War.

A suit brought by Mrs. Letitia R. Shelby, widow of the late William Shelby, against Thomas Shelby, her brother-in-law, concerning the title to 10,000 acres of land, was decided against the plaintiff, Mrs. Shelby, in Lexington recently.

It is another case resulting from a war time conveyance of property to prevent confiscation, William Shelby having conveyed the property to his brother Thomas. After the war the matter was left as it was, and, it appears, no accounting has been made thereupon.

The land is situated near Carrollton. Some years after the war a squatter settled upon and farmed 600 acres of the land. After accumulating considerable money from the profits of farming the squatter concluded to purchase the property. It was by the effort of Thomas Shelby to secure an abstract of title to the land that Mrs. Shelby became aware of the circumstances. Thereupon she brought the suit which was last week decided against her.

The above article is clipped from the Kansas City Times. By it great injustice is done to one of Lafayette county's purest citizens, and a reflection cast upon the memory of his dead brother.

In the trial of the case, there was not one particle of evidence that William Shelby, now deceased, conveyed his lands to his brother, Thomas Shelby, to escape confiscation. The deeds—executed October 29, 1862, were absolute in form, with covenants of warranty—conveyed to Robert A. Barnett and Thomas Shelby, lands in the counties of Saline, Lafayette, DeKalb, Carroll, Nodaway, Holt and Bates—and state of Kansas—on an express contract inserted in the deeds, that Thomas Shelby and said Barnett were to pay for William Shelby certain of his debts mentioned in the deeds, amounting without interest, to about \$25,000.

Thomas Shelby and said Barnett were sureties for William Shelby on nearly all of these debts. Before Thomas Shelby sold any of the lands he paid out of his own pocket about \$10,000 of said debts, over six thousand dollars of which was to satisfy judgments against William Shelby alone. Thomas Shelby finally paid all, and more than the indebtedness he had contracted to pay, with ten per cent interest thereon.

It was overwhelmingly proved at the trial, by confederate officers and soldiers, that Thomas Shelby was a southern man during the war, and was under arrest as a prisoner by the federal authorities.

The land in Thomas Shelby's name could not have been better protected from confiscation, than had it remained in William Shelby's name.

There was no reason therefore, for William Shelby to try to hide his property in his brother's name, to prevent confiscation.

There was no accounting to be made by Thomas Shelby to any one. The lands were his by purchase. The great bulk of these lands were wild and unimproved, and during the war had no market value. At the date of the deeds, the country being in the throes of civil war, it would have been an act of supreme financial folly for any one to have assumed such a debt, at such a time for the consideration of said lands, unless he, like Thomas Shelby, was already bound as surety for the greater part of it.

But Thomas Shelby imperiled, not only his own private fortune, but his life, in those hazardous times, to perform the contract he had assumed for a well beloved, though unfortunate brother.

The plaintiff, Mrs. Letitia R. Shelby, never had any interest in the lands, to lose. They were conveyed several years before she married William Shelby, during the life of his former wife. He was never seized of any title to the lands during his coverture with Mrs. Letitia R. Shelby.

At the trial it was shown, that William Shelby upon his own petition was adjudged a bankrupt in 1867—five years after he had conveyed the lands. He swore his liabilities at that time were \$32,000—principal. These liabilities antedated the deeds, and none of the debts assumed to be paid by Thomas Shelby as consideration for said deeds, were listed in the said bankrupt schedule. William Shelby's assets

were scheduled at \$250.

In the petition and examinations in the bankrupt proceedings—all of which were sworn to and subscribed by William Shelby in the year 1867—are the following statements—

"William Shelby being sworn, cautioned and examined upon his oath says . . . that petitioner has no real or personal property, goods nor chattels except wearing apparel, having surrendered all for the payment of my debt in A. D. 1862 . . . that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property . . . During the war I lost most of my personal property by the ravages of war, including my negroes and stock. The remainder of my property including my real estate, and all that was left of my personal property, I conveyed to Thomas Shelby and Barnett, who were my indorsers to about the amount of \$40,000. My property was conveyed to my indorsers during the war, and was at the time greatly depreciated in value. My indorsers afterwards sold some of the property to pay some of the debts for which they were my indorsers, at a greatly depreciated value.

I have had no property whatever since my property was conveyed to my indorsers as above stated and I have none now."

Thus comes a voice from the grave, to tell us, that William Shelby was an honest man, and had not conveyed his property either to hide it from confiscation, or to defraud his creditors.

He swears he conveyed his land to his brother, his indorser, and that he had no property or right of property in 1867. The above article says that "William Shelby conveyed his land to escape confiscation during the war."

Which is right? The Times or William Shelby? There is such contrariety in the two statements that both cannot stand together. If one is right, the other is wrong.

If we believe William Shelby, there remains of the Times article, only the fact—which we do not controvert—that Mrs. Letitia R. Shelby brought a suit, and lost it.

After these bankrupt proceedings, and up to the hour of his death in 1874, William and Thomas Shelby maintained towards each other an affection even warmer than brotherly love, during which time, Thomas Shelby, with that prodigal generosity so characteristic of the Shelby blood, gave his brother thousands, in money and land.

Thomas Shelby's character is known to this people. He needs no encomiums from me. God gave him a countenance which is an index to his heart. It only needs to look upon his kindly eye to read his honest soul. He is as incapable of the monstrous injustice to his brother and his brother's family, charged in this ill advised suit, as he would be to pilfer the sacred offerings from the altar. He loved his brother. He sought to be loved in return, and he gave for such return a devotion, deeper by a thousand fold than the feeling which inspired it. Simple and unaffected in all things, he suspected nothing of evil from others, because there was no duplicity in him.

As his friend and his attorney conversant with the facts in the case, and acquainted with his business transactions, I must protest against the unjust imputation leveled at him in the above article—protest against the reckless impeachment of a character known in this community for more than half a century, to be without spot or blemish.

JOHN E. BURDEN.

### Died in California.

The Nashville (Tenn.) American gave a column write-up in a recent issue to the life of the Rev. W. M. Leftwich, who died suddenly at his home at Los Angeles, Cal., on the 21st of last month. Mr. Leftwich was well known in Lafayette county and generally loved and respected. He was a brother-in-law to Ferd Smith, who resides near Lexington and through his efforts some years ago a Methodist church was built at Wellington. Many people in this county will learn with regret of his death.

"The pappy Oi lived wid before," said the new cook, "wor very plain, ma'am." "Well, are we not plain here?" asked the lady. "Troth, ye are so, ma'am, but in a different way. The others wor plain in their way o' livin', not in their looks, ma'am."

## DIFFICULT QUESTIONS

Getting a pair of new shoes is a cause of worry to most people, and the following difficult questions naturally arise:

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